

The Negro in Medicine in Detroit*

W. ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.D. AND ROBERT GREENIDGE, M.D.

Detroit, Michigan

EARLY DAYS

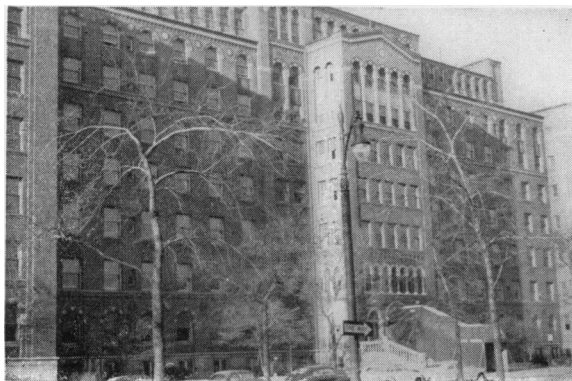
THE history of the Negro in medicine in Detroit prior to 1910 is somewhat vague. There were then approximately 6,000 Negroes in this city whose health needs were met largely by German and Jewish physicians. There were six Negro physicians practicing medicine at this time. The "dean" of this small group was Dr. J. W. Ames who had already served a term in the State Legislature and had been appointed by Dr. Herman Kiefer to the City Board of Health. Other physicians were Drs. Albert Johnson, employed also by the Board of Health, George Bundy, formerly rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Peyton Johnson, and R. Beck. There were no hospital privileges available to Negro physicians during this period and acutely ill patients were necessarily referred to white physicians for hospital care. In 1913, Dr. Alexander Turner came to Detroit, opened his office, and was later granted surgical privileges at several hospitals in the area. He was the first Negro to obtain a major hospital appointment.

THE "SMALL HOSPITAL"

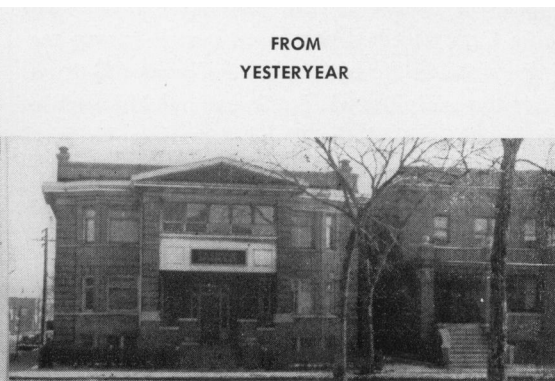
During World War I when factory jobs became available for the Negro, several physicians prac-

ticing in the South also migrated to Detroit. Dr. David Northcross, who had received his degree at the University of Illinois, established his practice in Detroit in 1917. He immediately requested staff privileges at Harper Hospital, then the largest hospital in the city. During the period of inquiry and staff appointment, he referred a case with acute appendicitis and the patient was operated without his knowledge. When he asked to see his patient, he was informed that he would have to wait until regular visiting hours. This so angered Dr. Northcross that he forthwith made plans to open his own hospital. The Mercy General Hospital was opened and became the first of the so-called "small Negro hospitals." His wife, Dr. Daisy Northcross, also a physician, aided him in the operation of this hospital. After their demise Dr. David Northcross Jr. and his wife Ophelia, took over administration. At present, the hospital has moved into new expansive quarters.

In 1919, a group of physicians, including those previously named, founded the Dunbar Hospital which was the first community non-profit Negro Hospital in Detroit. This hospital remained at its original building on Frederick Street until the late 1920's when, because of poor facilities and poor acceptance by the public, a decision was made



Harper Hospital



Parkside Hospital

* The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance and information furnished by Mr. Snow Griggsby, Mr. Cornelius Henderson, Dr. W. Jones Mosee, Dr. Charles Wright, Dr. Lionel Swan, Dr. Arthur Boddie, Dr. Lawrence Lackey and Dr. A. B. Henderson.

to move the hospital to a location "across the street from Harper and Grace Hospitals," and the name was changed to Parkside. Physicians re-



THE BURTON MERCY HOSPITAL

sponsible for this change included Drs. Robert Greenidge, DeWitt T. Burton, Henry Owen, Canute Constable, Julius Graham, W. A. Thompson, A. Turner, and Alfred E. Thomas, Sr. Grace Hospital immediately became the "foster parent" of this hospital and several preceptorships were served by Detroit physicians during this period. Parkside Hospital continued to serve the public until 1960 when it was razed because of city expansion.

The story of Dr. Ossian Sweet and his brothers who stood against odds in their fight to live in a house Dr. Sweet had purchased is well known and is described in the biography of Clarence Darrow. After the trial, Drs. Ossian Sweet and Mrs. Bertha Mackenzie opened the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1925. Later, there was dissention between them and the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Sweet then opened the St. Aubin General Hospital in 1931. This served the public until after World War II.

During the depression years of the thirties, City and County payments for the care of patients became important in survival economy of the City. It was during this period that tuberculosis patients exceeded those of any other chronically diseased patients. Good Samaritan, St. Aubin General and Dunbar Hospitals were therefore converted for the care of these patients. In 1931, Fairview Hospital was started by Drs. Rupert Markoe, Robert Green-

idge, J. P. Young and Julius Graham. This hospital, the first to be opened solely for the care of tuberculous patients, remained open until recently.

Dr. Alf. E. Thomas Sr. came to Detroit during the period of migration and established a successful practice. Already a staff member of the other hospitals, he opened the Bethesda Hospital for the care of tuberculous patients in 1931, and in 1936, the Edyth K. Thomas Memorial Hospital for the care of the acute patient. Dr. E. A. Carter was the director of the Surgical Service. This hospital, under the direction of Dr. Alfred E. Thomas Jr. is still in operation. Dr. V. G. Tolbert has been one of the principal physicians on the staff.

In 1932, Drs. Harold Johnson, Frank Raiford and J. W. Ames opened Trinity Hospital. This institution, now closed because of city expansion, probably was responsible for the training of more Negro physicians than any other of the small hospitals. It has been re-opened as the Boulevard General Hospital. At its new site it is now the nucleus for an expanding non-profit community hospital.

In 1938, Dr. Samuel B. Milton, who then practiced in the suburban township of River Rouge, opened the 20 bed Sumbly Hospital, named after his brother-in-law, a physician who died at an early age after establishing practice in Saginaw, Michi-

THE SIDNEY A. SUMBY HOSPITAL, RIVER ROUGE, MICHIGAN

gan. This hospital expanded and is now the largest of the Negro hospitals in outlying districts.

Wayne Diagnostic Hospital was organized in 1939 by Drs. DeWitt T. Burton and Chester Ames. Mrs. D'Lois Walker Smith became the first director of nurses and has remained in this position since that date. This popular hospital probably

has the largest staff of any of the small hospitals in the city. In 1949, the name of the hospital was changed to Burton Mercy Hospital.

In October, 1945, Dr. Guy O. Saulsberry, who had practiced for years in southwest Detroit, opened the Kirwood General Hospital. The staff at the present time totals approximately 50 physi-

STAFF MEMBERS OF SUMBY HOSPITAL, 1960

Seated, l. to r.: Rudolph A. Wyatt, M.D., consultant in obstetrics and gynecology, member of Educational Committee; Samuel B. Milton, M.D., founder-medical director, chairman, Board of Trustees; August W. Mitchell, M.D., chief of staff, member of Educational Committee; Arthur D. Harris, M.D., diplomate, Am. Bd. Obst. & Gynec., educational director, member of Medico Audit Committee; Thomas M. Flake, M.D., diplomate, Am. Bd. Surg., F.A.C.S., educational director; Rudolph H. Porter, M.D., member of Medical Educational Committee; and Herman J. Glass, administrator.

cians. In 1950, Mt. Lebanon Hospital was opened under the direction of Dr. Clarence W. Preston.

During the years, because of the segregation pattern in large hospitals, these institutions have served a purpose. They cared for the overflow patients for whom the city hospital could not provide beds for during the depression years. Also during these years, numerous physicians received training which they could not otherwise have obtained. However, all was not quiescent in the maintaining of these hospitals and frequently contacts had to be made "downtown" to receive patients. The Detroit physicians, as a result, incurred the ire of physicians practicing in other large cities where one hospital served as a nucleus for medical practice. These small hospitals appeared to be only a source of revenue to the Detroit physician and the good that they did for a segregated community was overlooked. Thus the spirit of free enterprise was challenged and in 1935, Dr. Louis Wright made a public statement denouncing the several established Detroit hospitals and questioned whether it would not be better for the hospitals to combine and form one large hospital. To date this has not been done. In the investigation of city politics in 1941, several hospitals became involved because of their contacts "downtown."

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Although these small hospitals served the purpose, in some degree, of advanced training of the Negro physician in Detroit, it became apparent that further training was necessary. The late Dr. Henry Owen is believed to have had the first residency training of any Negro physician in Detroit. This was obtained at the old St. Louis General Hospital. Dr. Remus Robinson was the second to receive advanced training. In lieu of the aforementioned formal training, preceptorships were served. Dr. Davis of Grace Hospital trained several physicians, namely, Drs. G. Wendell Morrison, Alexander Turner, Harold Johnson, and D. T. Burton. It is understood that Drs. Morrison and Owen were asked by Dr. Davis to give a surgical demonstration before the American College of Surgeons but this was not acceptable to the Society. Later, Dr. Morrison served as an assistant to Dr. Davis. In the late thirties, Dr. W. Jones Mosee served a preceptorship under Dr. Mark McQuiggan at the Wayne County General Hospital and can be considered responsible for sev-

eral other physicians serving in the same capacity during that period. Dr. S. E. Gould, pathologist, at Wayne County General Hospital and now pathologist at the Boulevard General Hospital, also aided in the training of Negro physicians. Dr. Scipio Murphy made "ward rounds" at Childrens' Hospital while Drs. Markoe and the late Clement Scott did likewise at the local tuberculosis hospital, Herman Kiefer Sanitarium. Dr. Robert Greenidge, in 1941, left the practice of medicine and his laboratory and studied roentgenology at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago and became the first certified Negro specialist in the city. In 1934, Dr. Chester Ames, the son of Dr. James Ames, became the first Negro physician to receive training at a large hospital in Detroit when he was appointed interne and later resident in urology at the Receiving Hospital. In 1935, the late Dr. Walter Mack had an internship at the Wayne County General Hospital. In 1937, Dr. Alfred Thomas Jr. served an internship at the Wayne County General Hospital but no other appointments were made until 1943 when Dr. Marjorie Peebles-Meyers became the second Negro interne at the Receiving Hospital and later served as chief resident in internal medicine under the late Dr. Gordon Myers. During this same period, Dr. Thomas Batchelor graduated from Wayne University Medical School and served an internship, residency and fellowship under Dr. Myers with whom he did significant research work. Dr. Thomas Billingslea was appointed to Wayne County General Hospital as an interne and later served a residency in this same institution. After this, both internships and residencies increased in these major City and County Hospitals and numerous physicians have received their training in these Detroit institutions.

After World War II, specialization and further advancement became important. Drs. Harold Thornell and A. B. Henderson, after discharge from the army, became the second and third Negro specialists in the area. Later, Drs. Remus Robinson, Louis Boddie, and William Goins passed the specialty boards. In 1950, these men were the only specialists but at the present time, there are 50 board-certified specialists. General practitioners have also continued study and several are active in the Academy of General Practice. Numerous physicians in Detroit, though past middle-age,

have left their practices in recent years and gone into various hospitals for further study and specialization.

In 1945, the first interracial practice in the United States was started. Dr. E. M. Shafarman, a brilliant internist and idealist, invited Dr. A. B. Henderson into his office. Three years later, the two were joined by Dr. Marjorie Meyers and Dr. M. Witus.

TEACHING AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Drs. Rupert Markoe and the late Clement Scott, who had received advanced training in Public Health, became the first Negro physicians to receive formal appointments at Herman Kiefer Hospital in the Tuberculosis Division. Dr. Scipio Murphy later received the first appointment at Children's Hospital. Dr. Charles Buggs, a bacteriologist, was recruited from Dillard University during World War II and was given the first teaching professorship at the Wayne Medical School. He did considerable work on antibiotics until he left to return to Dillard. He now heads the Department of Microbiology at the Howard University College of Medicine.



DR. RUPERT C. L. MARKOE

The first formal appointment to the Receiving Hospital staff was that of Dr. A. B. Henderson, and, in 1948, he became the first appointed to the attending staff of Wayne County General Hospital. Drs. Thomas Batchelor and Marjorie Peebles Meyers had by now received appointments at the Receiving Hospital and, along with Dr. Henderson, became the first Negro physicians to be given appointments at Wayne University. Teaching appointments followed for Drs. Thomas Flake, Malcolm West and Arnold Jones who were assigned in surgery. Several obstetricians, including Drs.

Charles Wright and Addison Prince have professional status at the University. Dr. John Burton was at one time chief of pathology at the Veterans Hospital in Dearborn, and Dr. E. W. Kelly is an assistant clinical professor of medicine in dermatology. Dr. Charles Whitten was chief of pediatrics at the Receiving Hospital and is now director of research at Children's Hospital. Numerous others have appointments at the University at this time. Dr. Sidney Jenkins has recently been appointed director of psychiatry at the Wayne County General Hospital.

The biography of Dr. DeWitt T. Burton is well known and has been previously presented in the *Journal*. His election as a member of the Board of Governors of Wayne State University was a "first." His other accomplishments are numerous.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The Detroit Medical Society is proud of the achievements of its members. At the present time the percentage of physicians who are specialists is believed as high or higher than any other city. Many physicians have left their busy practices and gone into various specialties. These include Drs.



DR. HAROLD E. THORNELL

G. Wendell Morrison, O. T. Uddyback, Joshua Williams, W. A. Williamson, Richard Wilson, Junis Taylor, Clarence Greer, Roland Chapman, Rufus Parrish, and Myron Stanton.

Individual appointments include Dr. W. Grier, as director of the Child Psychiatric Unit at the Receiving Hospital, Dr. Milton Palmer as Director of the Towne Hospital, Dr. Wm. J. Wertz as associate director of psychiatry at the Receiving Hospital, and Dr. Reginald Ernst as director of chronic diseases of the Geriatric Division for the Detroit Board of Health. Dr. Andrew J. Smith is

chief of Medical Services (Student) at Wayne State University. Dr. Simon Overton Johnson is chief of Lapeer Consultation Center (Psychiatric) Division at Lapeer, Michigan. Dr. Rupert Markoe is a past president of the American Academy of Tuberculosis and National President of the Association of Tuberculosis. Dr. Arthur Thompson, the first Negro resident at Childrens' Hospital, was the first Negro Medical Officer in the United States Navy. At present, he is a member of the staff of Childrens' Hospital and is president-elect of the Detroit Pediatric Society. Dr. Thomas Batchelor is a member of the City of Detroit Board of Health. Biographical notes on some of these men are presented elsewhere in the *Journal*.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE

Negro women play an important part in the advancement of medicine in Detroit. Dr. Daisy Northcross assisted her husband in operation of the Mercy General Hospital and, after his death, continued as administrator. In the early 1940's Dr. L. T. Boddie, after the death of her husband, came to Detroit and established a practice with her son, Dr. Arthur Boddie. Dr. Marjorie Peebles Meyers had the first residency at the Receiving Hospital and later passed the American Board of Internal Medicine. She is believed to be the first Negro woman to serve as a resident and chief of service in a large hospital. Dr. Natalia Tanner, former member of the teaching staff at Meharry Medical College, and married to the surgeon, Dr. Waldo Cain, followed Drs. John Lumpkin and Scipio Murphy at Childrens' Hospital. Dr. Lula Belle Stewart, a Meharry trainee and a certified specialist in pediatrics, quit her practice and entered child cardiology. She now has charge of Cardiology for Children at Harper and Childrens' Hospitals. Dr. Ethylene Crockett interned at the Receiving Hospital, entered general practice and then took further training at Sydenham Hospital, and later the Receiving Hospital and the Obstetrical Department at Herman Kiefer Hospital. She then became certified as a specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology and has several hospital appointments including the teaching staff at the University. Dr. Rachel Boone Keith served a residency at the Receiving Hospital and did considerable research on diseases of the pancreas. Dr. Melisande Womack, another specialist, is assigned to the Metropolitan

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF NEGRO PHYSICIANS IN DETROIT, ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PRACTICE, 1963.

Field	Board Certified	Board Eligible	Total
General Practice			107
Anesthesiology		2	2
Dermatology	0	0	0
Otolaryngology	1	0	1
Medicine	8	11	19
Obstetrics & Gynecology	9	8	17
Ophthalmology	1	2	3
Pathology	2	0	2
Pediatrics	7	4	11
Psychiatry	5	6	11
Roentgenology	3	0	3
Surgery	7	6	13
Total	43	39	189

Hospital. Dr. Barbara Jenkins is assigned in pathology at the Wayne County General Hospital. Dr. L. M. H. Thomas, a general practitioner, has been practicing for several years in Detroit. Dr. Edith Lee is also a specialist in internal medicine.

ASSAULT ON DISCRIMINATION

The Detroit Negro physician, long a victim of discrimination in training opportunities and staff appointments in the major hospitals in Detroit, began, in the post-World War II era, to exert pressure for recognition. The political and socio-economic status of the physician became especially important. A part of this history is given elsewhere in the *Journal*. Drs. Lawrence Lackey, Horace Bradfield, Lionel Swan, John Lumpkin, Garnet Ice, Thomas Batchelor and Charles Wright played an important role in this struggle for equal rights. The Detroit Medical Society gave full support to this project.

The Urban League, N.A.A.C.P. and other civic organizations were mobilized for this struggle. Dr. Remus Robinson's name stands out as a pioneer in this effort, and he remains one of the ardent fighters against discrimination.

In 1960, when the \$100,000,000 Medical Center Project, to be erected in the heart of the city, was being considered, The Detroit Medical Society requested that approval for this project be delayed until discrimination by all of the four Medical

Center hospitals was eliminated. Community support was mobilized and non-discrimination pledges were signed by all four participating hospitals. One by-product of this victory was a marked improvement in the training opportunities and staff appointments in most major Detroit hospitals. For example, Harper Hospital's Negro staff increased from no physicians in June, 1960, to 11 in September, 1963.

In October, 1963, a hospital anti-discrimination ordinance was passed by the Detroit Common Council.

CLINIC DAY ACTIVITIES

The Detroit Medical Society sponsors a Clinic Day each year and this project has been developed under the imaginative direction of Dr. A. D. Harris, himself a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology,

who serves as chief of this division at the Boulevard General Hospital. In addition to having outstanding physicians as speakers, there is an award for the Physician of the Year and the Citizen of the year. The first award was given to the late E. A. Carter, a surgeon. Drs. Robert Greenidge, W. A. Thompson, D. T. Burton, Harold Johnson, Remus Robinson, and Charles Wright have since been recipients of this award. Citizens who have received the yearly award include Dr. Jerome Harrison, and Dr. Haley Bell, D.D.S., among others.

Dr. Charles Stephenson, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University was given a special award in 1962 because of his achievements in his specialty, and his endeavors to appoint qualified physicians, without regard to race, to his service.

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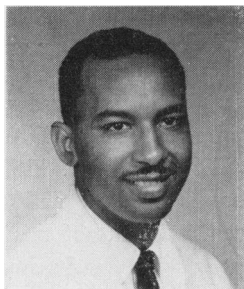
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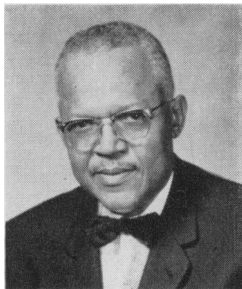
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AMONG DETROIT HOSPITAL AUTHORS IN THIS ISSUE



DR. SIDNEY B. JENKINS



DR. E. W. KELLY, JR.



DR. LULA BELLE STEWART



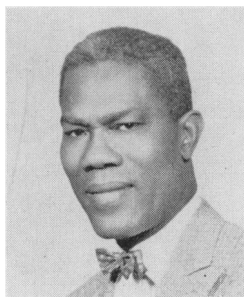
DR. T. M. BATCHELOR



DR. CHARLES F. WHITTEN



DR. LAWRENCE LACKEY



DR. LIONEL SWAN



DR. ROBERT GREENIDGE



DR. W. A. THOMPSON

DR. SIDNEY BERNARD JENKINS, director of the Male Psychiatric Department, and acting director of education and research, Psychiatric Division, Wayne County General Hospital, was born December 29, 1926, in York, South Carolina. He received his A.B. from Temple University in 1945 and his M.D. from Howard University in 1951 and served his internship in Jersey City Medical Center. This was followed by residencies in psychiatry at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lyons, New Jersey and Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Michigan. During 1955-56 he was assistant psychiatrist at Wayne County. In the military service, 1956-58, he was successively, chief of the Psychiatry and Neurology Section, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Lumpoc, California, and psychiatrist for the Eastern Half of the 5th Army and chief of Professional Education, Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Dr. Jenkins became a diplomate of the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry in 1957. In 1958 he was appointed a clinical instructor in psychiatry in Wayne State University, and on April 25, 1963, was made director of the Psychiatric Division of Wayne

County General Hospital. Dr. Jenkins has served his city and state in many voluntary public service capacities. He has contributed nine scientific papers to the medical literature of his field. He is a member of the American Psychiatric Association and other professional societies. Dr. Jenkins is married and has four children.

DR. EDWARD W. KELLY, JR., clinical associate professor of dermatology at Wayne State University, is a Texan, born in 1907. He received the A.B. from Wiley College in Marshall, Texas in 1928 and the M.D. from Howard University in 1933. After a two year internship at St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. Kelly entered general practice in Detroit. In 1949 he entered upon a three years fellowship in dermatology at Wayne State University and was appointed to its staff as clinical instructor in dermatology in 1953. Dr. Kelly became diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology in 1954. He has held his present post since 1957. Dr. Kelly is a member of the Society of Investigative Dermatology, the American Academy of Dermatology and

other professional organizations. He has contributed several scientific articles to the medical literature of his field.

DR. LULA BELLE STEWART, instructor in pediatrics at Wayne State University and associate in pediatric cardiology at Children's Hospital of Michigan, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, where she attended elementary and high school. She received the B.S. from Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., in 1941 and the M.D. from Meharry College in 1944. She served her internship in Flint Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, and returned to her native Jackson for two years of general practice. In 1949 Dr. Stewart entered upon a residency in pediatrics at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry. She pursued subsequent graduate study in pediatrics and pediatric cardiology at Cook County Children's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, the University of Pennsylvania and the Children's Hospital of Michigan. She became a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics in 1953. She holds additional hospital appointments at the Harper, Grace, Crittendon General, and Detroit Memorial Hospitals. Dr. Stewart is married to Phil Clayton Robinson. They have three children.

DR. THOMAS M. BATCHELOR, clinical assistant professor of medicine, Wayne State University, was born in Hamtramck, Michigan February 16, 1920, where he received his early education. He received the B.S. with honors in 1942, the M.S. with honors in 1945, and the M.D. in 1947 from Wayne State University. He served his internship and a residency in internal medicine at the Detroit Receiving Hospital. He entered private practice in internal medicine and cardiology in 1950 and was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1953. He became a fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1959. Dr. Batchelor is a member of the National Medical Association, Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit Medical Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi, International Society of Internal Medicine, Michigan Society of Internal Medicine, American Medical Association and he is an alternate delegate to the Michigan State Medical Society. He is past president of the Cotillion Club, Inc., and serves on important community committees such as the Advisory Committee on Hospitals, Commission on Community Relations and the Board of Directors of the Greater Area Hospital Council. He was appointed a Commissioner on the Detroit Board of Health and a member of the Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine in 1962. Dr. Batchelor is a member of the staffs of (present or past) the Grace, Providence, Sinai, Detroit Memorial, Burton Mercy, Sidney A. Sumbly, Blain, Metropolitan, and City of Detroit Receiving Hospitals. His special field of interest is hypertension, fluid and electrolyte metabolism and kidney diseases and he is the author of numerous medical publications. He has been the recipient of many honors and citations, among them the 1963 N.A.A.C.P. Award for outstanding contributions in the medical field and to the community. He is an active member of Calvary

Presbyterian Church. Dr. Batchelor's hobbies are sculpturing, fishing and photography. Dr. and Mrs. Batchelor have three children.

DR. CHARLES F. WHITTEN, associate professor of pediatrics in Wayne State University, was born in 1922. He received the A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1942 and the M.D. from Meharry Medical College in 1945. After an internship in Harlem Hospital in New York, he engaged in general practice, Lackawanna, New York, from 1946 to 1951. The following two years were spent as a captain in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army. Dr. Whitten then entered the field of pediatrics with a year of study at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. This was followed by a residency in Children's Hospital, Buffalo, New York, where he remained a year as a fellow in hematology, serving an additional year in this capacity at the Children's Hospital of Michigan. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics in 1957. From 1956 to 62, he was clinical director in pediatrics at Receiving Hospital. Since 1962, he has been program director of the General Clinical Research Center, Children's Hospital of Michigan. His first appointment to the staff of Wayne University was as instructor in pediatrics in 1956. He has been associate professor since 1962. Dr. Whitten is a member of the Society for Pediatric Research, American Society of Hematology, and other professional organizations. He is the author of eleven scientific publications in his field.

DR. LAWRENCE SEVALLIA LACKEY was born March 31, 1919, at Ada, Oklahoma. He received his primary and secondary education in the public schools of Ardmore, Oklahoma, graduating from high school in 1934 with honors. He graduated from Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma with honors in 1938. He taught the following four years in the high schools of Oklahoma. He entered military service in July, 1942 as a private and was discharged in February, 1946 as a captain, Medical Administrative Corps. He was overseas in the Italian theatre of operation and was twice decorated for bravery (Silver Star Medal and the Bronze Star). Resuming his education in 1946 at the University of Kansas, he completed his pre-medical work and entered medical school at the University of Kansas in 1948 and received the M.D. in 1952. Dr. Lackey served his internship at the City of Detroit Receiving Hospital and remained for three years as a resident in internal medicine. He began the practice of internal medicine in July, 1956. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and general secretary of the building fund of that church. He is also a life member of the NAACP, and a member of the board of directors of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP. Dr. Lackey is a past president of the Detroit Medical Society, the American Medical Association, National Medical Association and other professional organizations. He is a member of the board of directors of the Rouge-Ecorse United Centers and formerly a member of the board of directors of the Down-River Cancer Society.

DR. ROBERT I. GREENIDGE was born in Georgetown, British Guiana in 1888 and came to the United States to study medicine. Graduating from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1915 he engaged in general practice until 1921 when he entered Cook County Hospital in Chicago to study Roentgenology under the late Dr. Blain. He was the first Negro physician in Detroit to become a diplomate of a Specialty Board. He was associated with the many efforts of Negroes to organize businesses and served as a board member of Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., Victory Loan and Investment Co., and Home Federal Savings and Loan Association. As Director of East Side Medical Laboratory, Dr. Greenidge has rendered valuable diagnostic service to the Detroit Medical Society. For many years he published a small hospital periodical.

DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR THOMPSON was born on October 19, 1882. He attended Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, and graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1912. He was a member of the medical staff of Parkside Hospital from 1932 to 1954. He served as vice chairman Selective Service Board No. 37 during World War II. He practiced his profession in Tennessee until coming to Detroit in 1924. He is retired.

DR. LIONEL SWAN was born in 1906 and received his M.D. from Howard University in 1939. He is a past president of the Detroit Medical Society and currently speaker of the House of Delegates of N.M.A.

RECORD 5,000 N.M.A. AUDIENCE IN DETROIT'S FORD AUDITORIUM



The largest audience ever assembled for an N.M.A. meeting fills the Ford Auditorium at the Public Meeting of the 64th Annual Convention of the Association in August 1959. The principal address was delivered by the Hon. Thurgood Marshall, then chief counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

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- of General Practice. v. 50, p. 223, 1958.
9. Riggs New President of Oakland County Chapter of Michigan Academy of General Practice. v. 51, p. 227, 1957.
10. Burton on Wayne State University Board of Governors. v. 51, pp. 305-306, 1959.
11. Robinson President of Detroit Board of Education. v. 51 pp. 305-306, 1959.
12. PROCTOR, L. D. Improvement of Human Relations at Herman Kiefer Hospital in Detroit, Mich. v. 51, pp. 400-401, 1959.
13. The Third Detroit Convention. v. 52, pp. 53-54, 1960.
14. The Mayor and the Keys to the City. v. 52, pp. 55-56, 1960.
15. Detroit Medical Center Rehabilitation Project. v. 52, pp. 217-218, 1960.
16. The Sidney A. Sumbly Memorial Hospital, River Rouge, Michigan. v. 52, pp. 62-63, 1960.
17. Detroit Medical Society Annual Clinic Day Award, 1959. v. 52, p. 143, 1960.
18. Detroit Medical Society's African Medical Education Fund. v. 53, pp. 308-309, 1961.
19. Smith Appointed Director of Wayne State University Health Center. v. 54, p. 631, 1962.
20. Detroit Medical Society's 5th Annual Clinic Day. v. 54, pp. 637-638, 1962.
21. Detroit Medical Society Awards. v. 55, pp. 457-458, 1963.
22. The African Medical Education Fund, Inc. of the Detroit Medical Society. v. 55, p. 69, 1963.